THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

How much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquests."—WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY EMMERSON & DEADERICK.] [J. F. DEADERICK, EDITOR

Vol. III.—No. 9.] JONESBOROUGH, SEPTEMBER, 1838. [Whole NO. 45.

TERMS.

THE TENNESSEE FARMER, is published monthly at $1,50 per annum, but $1 will be received if paid in advance. Payments made within three months of the commencement of the year will be considered in advance.

All subscriptions must commence with the year.

No subscriptions discontinued, but at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

All letters on business in any way connected with the Tennessee Farmer must be addressed to Emmerson & Deaderick, Jonesborough Ten., and in order to ensure attention must be POST PAID.

According to the decision of the POST MASTER GENERAL, the Tennessee Farmer is subject only to newspaper postage, viz: one cent for each number within the State or within one hundred miles from Jonesboro', out of the State; one and a half cents to any other part of the U. States.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE WEEVIL.

Mr. Editor:

While harvesting our wheat this season, I was informed by an old man lately from South Carolina, of a method to preserve wheat from the ravages of the weevil, which I communicate to you for the benefit of those that are troubled with this little insect.

When you have got your wheat out and cleaned and put it up in hogsheads, take a green sassafras stick, and run it through the centre of the wheat in the hogsheads from the top to the bottom. Or, he says it may be preserved before threshing, by putting a layer of sassafras bushes occasionally through the wheat when stacked or packed away.

He says he is fully satisfied by experience that it will effectually prevent them from injuring wheat, having been a miller for some years, and tried it after it was cleaned and put in hogsheads. They were much troubled with the weevil before they heard of and tried this preventive, but were not afterwards.

I cannot, myself, warrant the above as being an effectual preventive, but would advise those that are troubled with the weevil to try it; it is simple and easy.

While upon this subject, I would say, we have received little or no injury from the weevil, and have thought it owing, in a great measure, to the manner of harvesting our wheat and taking care of it afterwards. We generally let our wheat stand until perfectly ripe, (which is the red stiff strawed wheat) before we cut it, and in binding, are careful to take out all the weeds, bushes, &c., that may be in the wheat, that we conveniently can. We prefer shocking it in dozens; it will cure and dry better, and sooner be fit for packing away in the barn. We always let it get perfectly dry before we pack it away; when it is got out and cleaned, we spread it upon a floor, from 12 to 18 inches thick. We generally let the wheat we keep for domestic use, remain on the floor until cold weather, and sometimes longer, before it is taken up and put away in barrels or hogsheads.

MOUNTAIN FARMER.

July 21st, 1838.

RYE.

Mr. Editor:

My crop of Rye has come in so finely, I hope it will not be considered vanity, if I give you an account of it.

I sowed five bushels upon some upwards of fifteen acres, mostly old land, and much worn, under the good old corn system to make whiskey.

This very thin sowing was a matter of necessity, not of choice, as I had but little Rye and a good deal of poor land. The result is such, that I shall sow thin again, although I have a plenty of the grain now—say, not ex-

ceeding half a bushel to the acre; whereas, were I sowing oats, I would cast down three times that quantity.

My judgment says I have gotten out about one-fourth of my crop, which measured up nigh sixteen bushels, yielding nigh seventy from five. Some of my joints were two feet in length, and many of my best straws nine feet long. Now for the culture.

I sowed in September, from 10th to 20th, upon cotton land, replanted in corn. Spring 12 months being very dry here, I ceased ploughing for a time, and hauled manure for two days to this field. Being scarce of *compost*, I went to my lime-kiln and pulverized the half-burnt rock more finely, and some that was not burnt; this I hauled and scattered broad-cast over the field—digging up the bottom of my kiln to the depth of 10 inches and mixing it along with my pulverized rock. After this was exhausted, I commenced in an adjacent hill of limestone; from this I drew several loads of that soft black earth which is common enough between the chinks of the larger rocks; not rejecting any of the small crumbled rock that might chance to be in the earth; and with this I finished the renovation. I put my rye in with the three-trowel-hoe plough; grazed it late with mule colts and young hogs—too late, I am confident, for the best.

In conclusion, I would recommend to rocky land farmers, to pulverize instead of stacking their rock; it is less labor, and is a better manure than lime.

LOIN DISTEMPER IN HOGS.

By this I mean the loss of the strength of the hinder parts. One of my best hogs was found the other day unable to walk, from falling behind; and as I never saved one thus diseased, I gave him up for lost. I however, separated him from the herd, and concluded I would nurse him until he might die, as is my practice—being opposed to killing any of my animals that may chance to sicken or get wounded.

Now, as the treatment, or something else, has relieved him I annex it. I poured warm tar upon his loin; when this dried, I repented it—pulling out the hair adjacent. Simultaneously with this, I mixed one tea-spoonful of arsenic in corn meal dough, which he ate freely. He is now on his feet and doing well. Whether my hog recovered in consequence of the treatment, or in spite of it, I cannot tell; but one thing I know—all that had it before died, and this one lives. I do not wish to get the people to poisining their hogs with arsenic; but as it is a gone case any how, those who may venture upon the practice, I hope may have the same good luck.

PARVUS AGRICOLA.

July 28, 1838.

P. S. I have adopted the plan of keeping all my stock of all kinds within my enclosures, and find advantage every way. Is one crippled? I soon find him. Does a purchaser come? The animal is at hand.

Will you give me all the obtainable information in your power, of the three-pronged wheat taken from the crop of a bird of passage in Wisconsin Territory?* I wrote to the Editor of the Chicago American sometime since and learnt nothing. P. A.

*As soon as we can obtain the information asked for by our correspondent, he shall have it.—[Ed.

From the Farmers Cabinet.

ANTICIPATION.

"Bring up a child in the way he should go."

Some years since an agricultural laborer arrived in Philadelphia from England, and after making inquiry for employment, he was hired for a year by a highly respectable and intelligent farmer of the county. It was in the autumn that he entered his employer's service, where his movements were such as to indicate that he had been properly drilled in his profession. During the winter there was a prodigious snow storm, that put a stop to all operations excepting feeding the stock; after this was accomplished one morning, George asked his employer for his scythes, sickles, cradles, and rakes, and told him that he would go to work and put them in order for hay-making and harvest now when they could do nothing else. The farmer stood aghast, almost speechless, at the idea of preparing tools, for harvest at such an inclement and boisterous season; however, on a few minutes' reflection, he recovered himself and let George go to work at them in his *workshop and tool-house*, and before the snow-storm was over all the implements for hay

and harvest were brought into fine order, and were carefully put by ready for action at a moment's notice when the proper season should arrive for their use.

Commentary on this little incident seems almost useless, as every practical farmer can see the bearing of it on his best interests; how much valuable time would be saved by thus gathering up its fragments and making them available for the most important purposes. What an example this for our sons! Boys brought up in the midst of such doings as this could scarcely be otherwise than industrious and thrifty. George deserves a medal, but he will earn one; he will be rich if he lives, and have the command of a farm of his own, for he "takes time by the forelock." GERMANTOWN.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

A GENTLE SHOVE TO FARMERS ABOUT BOILING AND STEAMING FOOD FOR STOCK.

Those farmers who intend to save from one-third to one-half in feeding their stock the coming autumn and winter, should look out in time and procure and put up a proper apparatus for boiling or steaming grain, roots, and cut hay and corn stalks. It will take some time to think and talk about this very important, though not expensive fixture; the place where it should stand, and the particular manner of its construction will claim due consideration; and after these matters are determined on, the materials must be got together and a workman engaged to put it up; and by the time all this is done I fear it will be needed for preparing the food for the hogs; so that you had better begin to think it over soon, and not leave till another year what had better be accomplished this season. A farmer who put up a very simple and cheap affair for this purpose last fall, thinks that it saved him the whole expense incurred, in fattening his hogs alone. He gave them no grain that was not first boiled. B.

Many enterprising farmers incur considerable expense in erecting commodious machinery for steaming food for their stock, and conceive themselves well compensated in the increased value of the food thus prepared. But, a simple apparatus may be put up at almost no expense, which will be found convenient and valuable. Let a common cast-iron kettle be firmly set up in a solid stone or brick furnace, strong enough to bear a considerable weight. Some little skill may be requisite in erecting this furnace, to apply the fire to the kettle in the most effectual manner. Care should be taken that the fire does not act all in one place, in which case it will take longer to heat, and also, very probably burn a hole in the bottom of the kettle. A tight, strong box or tub, with a close cover, must then be got, perforated at bottom with augur-holes, and set upon the rim of the kettle. The size of this tub (and also of the kettle) must depend upon the quantity of stock to be fed. It had better be large—as, otherwise, the cooking will have to be oftener repeated, and the contents apt to be fed out too hot—a practice which ought to be avoided. A strong beam must then be put up immediately over the kettle, supported by two upright posts planted at the sides of the furnace, to which beam a teacle or pulley and rope must be attached (or the farmer himself may invent some *lever* power which may be cheaper) for the purpose of swinging the tub when ready to be emptied. For this purpose, a cylindrical piece of timber, sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the tub when full, must be inserted through its opposite sides, in holes in which it will just work easily, leaving both ends to project, so that a strong hoop or frame-work can be fitted on to attach the whole to the pulley above. This fulcrum should be near (a little above) the middle of the tub, so as to turn easily in emptying, and a large trough or vat should be placed at the side of the furnace, near enough to receive the contents; or they may be emptied into a wheelbarrow when sufficiently cool for use, and wheeled off at once wherever wanted.

All this is so simple as scarcely to have needed description; and it is only necessary to inform those who are unwilling to erect a more expensive apparatus that, simple as it is, it answers a valuable purpose. We would, however, by no means, discourage a more costly and perfect machinery of the kind which, by accomplishing a greater economy of time attention, fuel, &c., would, no doubt, in the end, prove a profitable investment of money. There is, indeed, in some parts of the country, a most lamentable negligence and want of taste in the erection of farm fixtures generally; and it is a little singular that every farmer of any experience has not learnt the important truth that a liberal amount of labor, time and expense, judiciously bestowed upon the convenient structure of his barns, cribs, hog-sties, sheep-folds, &c., is no useless or wasteful expenditure, but the wisest practicable policy and the purest economy.

We should regard, as a favorable indication, the more frequent occurrence of the steaming apparatus on our farms. If the labors of the Spring and Summer are important to produce our crops, the economical use of them through the Fall and Winter seasons, is no less essential to the realization of their full value and utility; and if (as has been asserted by intelligent practical men who have tried it) one-half or even one-third the food is saved by cooking it, it might not be amiss for the farmer to make an honest calculation whether the time and trouble expended in imparting this great additional value to his provender, would not find as ample compensation as any other part of the regular labors of the farm.—[ED. TEN. FARMER.

TENNESSEE FARMER.

Jonesborough, September 1, 1838.

REARING MULES.

Many farmers in this region seem to think that if they can rear a horse which, at four years old, will sell for sixty to seventy dollars, they are doing a pretty fair business in this line. The value of the grain, grass, hay, time, trouble and attention expended upon its rearing, seems to be entirely cancelled in the pleasure of receiving the price *in a lump*—especially as the provender was all the produce of the farm, and the time and attention was not missed in the labors of the year. It is, indeed, emphatically true, and that for a very substantial reason, that many of these colts do not consume much food, nor make any very heavy drafts upon the farmer's time and care; and it is, doubtless, owing, principally, to this cause, that no better prices are had for them, when they come to an age which fits them for market. There is no telling what might be the effect of perseveringly judicious and generous keep, upon the common stock of the country; but we still think that there cannot be any comparison, at present, in the relative profits of breeding mules, and rearing the ordinary horse of this region. We do not design now to argue this point at any length, but would briefly call attention to the well-known facts that a mule colt requires less and coarser food than the horse in his rearing—is fit for market 18 months sooner, (a most important point of difference), and actually brings a far higher average price. A prudent regard to our interests should, therefore, undoubtedly, urge us either to improve our stock of horses, or breed the mule as a substitute. In West Tennessee, they are doing both these things at the same time. Their fine blood horses are multiplying rapidly, and their importations of the best Jacks afford the farming population of that section the greatest facilities for the rearing of fine mules—which we are glad to know they are diligently improving. In East Tennessee, we have a few *good* horses and some Jacks—though not as many of the latter as we think the interests of the farming community demand. Our neighbors of Greene county, however, are highly favored in this respect. We had the pleasure, a short time since, of examining the fine Maltese Jack, Bashaw, who stands in the neighborhood of Greeneville; and for combination of good qualities—size and symmetry of form—action, and good dispositions, we do not know that we have ever seen his equal. His offspring, several of which we saw, do not disgrace their sire.—They are extremely large, beautifully proportioned, and full of life and action. We look upon the introduction of such stock as a common blessing to the country.

We would recommend those farmers whose mares are not yet in foal, to try a season with any good Jack, within reach, this Fall.—There are advantages peculiar to the rearing of Fall colts, which would seem to render it not an unpropitious season for foaling. When the pastures begin to fail in the Fall, and thro' the winter, our horses are, generally, provided with substantial food—indeed, the barn and crib being crowded with provender, are better fed than at any other period of the year, unless when at work in Spring and Summer. The Fall colt, then, has plenty of milk through the Winter, and when weaned in the Spring, the grass, which would seem to be the most natural food for the young animal, is ready for him, in addition to other food which it might be convenient or proper to give him.

We hope to see the rearing of mules become a more common business in this section of country, and all absurd prejudices against it utterly eradicated.

THE LAWS OF NATURE.

There is no member of human society who is brought so immediately and constantly in contact with the works and the wonders of nature, as the agriculturist; and he must have an eye of lead and a heart of stone, if he fails to notice the many beautiful arrangements in the mechanism of the material world, for his personal comfort and pleasure—the success and reward of his toils, and the adaptation of

every thing around him for his highest physical and moral well-being. The geological properties of the soil he cultivates—the philosophy of the climate and the atmosphere he breathes—the habits and adaptations of the grains and grasses he wishes to cherish, and of the noxious plants he desires to destroy—the natural history of the valuable domestic animals which occupy his pastures and his pens—the chemical action of his manures and stimulants—the changes of the weather and the revolutions of the seasons—even the profuse bounty of Providence in the ever-gushing fountain, and the gorgeous sunshine, and the refreshing rain and the boundless atmosphere—all these things press themselves upon his almost daily attention, and it becomes at once, his highest earthly interest, as it should be the most rational enjoyment of his life, diligently to study and understand the wonders and the works of the magnificent Nature which surrounds him on every side. And yet we are perpetrating no slander upon poor human nature when we charge it with a propensity, even in the agriculturist, utterly to overlook the symmetry of the natural world, or at least to attribute its order and harmony to the mere mechanical existence and operation of certain clock-work principles, soulless, necessary, and insusceptible of change or modification.

This certainly, is not the right view of the matter; and it is a point of deep interest to the farmer to keep constantly alive the settled conviction that a boundlessly benevolent and ever-acting Intelligence presides over the natural and moral world, which is the daily sphere of his cares and labors. Aware that such a sentiment constitutes a large ingredient in that mental quiet and content without which all worldly success is utterly worthless, we cannot believe, for a moment, that a few reflections devoted to this subject can be out of place in a work which purports to advocate the highest interests of the farming community.

We propose, then, briefly to notice a few facts, of the character alluded to, all which are perfectly familiar to men of science, and indeed are obvious to every one—even the most unobservant.

It is well known that there are some substances which readily unite with water, and some which do not. Great difficulty will be found in commingling water and sulphur, whilst salt, if placed in contact with water, dissolves immediately. Now, if our earth were of the repulsive nature of sulphur, the copious shower which is now so great a blessing, would never penetrate to the roots of our grains and grasses, but rushing down from the hill-sides, would inundate our lowlands—sweep away our enclosures with their crops, and become, in almost every respect, a dreaded and remediless disaster. On the contrary, did our soils absorb water as readily as salt, the surface of the earth, after a rain, would become one wide quagmire, through which the floundering horse and useless plough would in vain attempt to work their way. So that here is one, seemingly, slight circumstance which, had it been otherwise ordered, agriculture would have been an unknown, untried, and useless art, and this "green and beautiful earth" a fit abode for the loathsome reptile, but no place of habitation for luxurious and sensitive man.

The long summer drought is considered a great calamity; but although our crops are greatly diminished by this frequently recurring cause, yet it is a rare case but that a sufficient portion of grain matures to supply the immediate wants of man and beast, and preserve them from starvation. As all plants must have water or die, the arrangement for this supply is so extremely beautiful, that nothing, but the great frequency of its recurrence could prevent our constant and grateful admiration. During the prevalence of dry weather, the atmosphere takes up from lakes, rivers and other waters, wherever it can find them, and holds in absorption during the heat of the day, *unusual* quantities of moisture, which is again most carefully distributed, in heavy dews, during the cool hours of the night, by this ubiquitous agent, so that not a single plant

throughout the whole parched land but drinks in this sweet and reviving draught, so indispensable to its life and vigor. Were it not for this provision of Nature, tempering with a considerate benevolence the curses which blight the fruits of the earth, the long protracted drought would indeed be a disaster utterly and fatally incurable.

The admirable equipoise of the elements in their relative functions, and their intimate connexion with the animal and vegetable economy, is, at once, curious, amazing and exquisitely beautiful. As an instance, we may advert to the well-known fact, that air becomes impure by respiration and also heavier. Falling, therefore, to the ground that its poison may not infest the human lungs, it is seized upon and used by the elaborating organs of plants as a healthful and nutritious food—it's carbon, indeed, entering largely into the nutriment of the entire herbaceous world. The poisonous qualities thus extracted, it rises again to mingle, with the breeze, to perform anew the same curious routine and accomplish again the same useful purposes. This has been clearly illustrated by corking up a sprig of fresh mint with a small portion of bad air—the air after a little while, supporting, what it would not do before, both flame and respiration.

The storm and the tempest are looked upon, with dread, by the agriculturalist, and who will wonder at it? But they perform an essential and salutary office. The air is purified by the agitation of water. Foul air shaken for some time in a bottle half full of water, will part with almost all its hurtful properties. The tempest, therefore, which rouses the anger of the deep, and dashes to destruction the noble ship with its shrieking crew, and prostrates the crops of the husbandman, is also, it may be, averting the approach of the pestilence, and preserving the lives of a nation. As health is so much better than all the other temporalities of life, let us then be content that the laws of nature, even in this case, pursue their own unerring and benevolent tendency.

One might suppose that facts like the above, of so familiar occurrence too, would arrest observation, and deeply impress the mind. But their very familiarity blunts our sensibility to their harmony and beauty; and we are strongly inclined to look upon them as the necessary production of a nicely arranged *machinery*, whose results we see and admire, without sending the first thought after the Propelling Power which gives birth and movement to the whole. There is a class of facts, however, which deviate, materially, from the ordinary operations of the laws of nature, and which seem to have been, especially, provided as additionally and strictly illustrative (where every thing at which we look is glowing with the same evidence) of the presence of an ever-vigilant superintending Providence, repairing, by special interposition, any neglect or deprivation which may seem to occur to a particular location or people.

In Egypt, for instance, it does not rain; but owing to some certain arrangement of natural causes, which philosophy has failed satisfactorily to explain, periodical and copious rains fall in the mountains of the moon, which, *just at the season when it is needed*, produce an inundation of the river Nile copious enough to cover the length and breadth of the land, and which by its rich alluvial deposites, imparts such an amazing fertility to the soil, that Egypt has been frequently styled "the granary of the world."

In a portion of Chili, also, they have no rain, owing to some peculiarity in its location; but the tall Andes arresting the flight of the clouds, and congregating them along its sides, the result is an almost ceaseless thunder-storm; and evaporation, aided by a hot sun which gleams against those perpetual showers, bears off the moisture on her noiseless wing, to the drier regions where it is needed, and there distributes it in dews so abundant, as to answer all the purposes of the the refreshing rain.

In Greenland, where no vegetation can exist, they are, of course, destitute of a forest.

So far as fuel is needed, this deficiency can be (and is) substituted by the blubber of the whale, which is made to abound in those latitudes. But to form implements to take this monster of the deep, and for innumerable other purposes, timber is indispensable to their convenience, and even to their existence. It is accordingly provided that a current of the ocean, with wonderful constancy, bears the drift-wood, collected from some far distant shore, and lodges it securely between the islands, where the inhabitants have easy access to it.

Washington Irving, in his Astoria, comments upon the singular fact that, in the annual flood of the great father of the Western Waters, the Red river rises a month before the Arkansas; and when the Arkansas has discharged his cumbrous flood, then, and not till then, the turbid Missouri begins to swell —the several tributaries never rising simultaneously, which, if it did happen, would inundate the whole lower country, devastate the plantations, and sweep man and brute to inevitable destruction.

The uses we would make of these interesting facts, are as follows. In a factitious state of society, the merchant himself enacts the laws which regulate his own transactions, and the lawyer derives his maxims, his technicalities, & his quibbles from the precepts and authority of high human standards who have preceded him, or from the devices of his own ingenuity and research. But the laws which control the destinies of the farmer, are ordained by a higher Power; and he can neither mould them to his pleasure, nor divert them from their settled and inexorable operation. It becomes then his interest, his duty, and his highest happiness, in this life, to cultivate a cheerful acquiescence in the supremacy of these unbending, but benevolent statutes—a perfect submission to their tendency and results, even under circumstances the most adverse and personally irksome. The thrilling and invariable testimony to the benevolence of Deity, so evident in every arrangement of nature which we *can* understand, should certainly dispose us, implicitly, to believe in the kindness of those Providences which are clouded in gloom and mystery. The same Power which visits upon us an occasional evil, could, assuredly, have made that evil perpetual, total, and unmitigated. That such is not the fact—that our physical life has scarcely a grief, amidst the multitude of its mercies, which we do not inflict upon ourselves, is proof so conclusive of the paternal guardianship of the God of Nature, as nothing but the ugliest ingratitude and depravity can refuse for a moment to acknowledge or appreciate.

The farmer may also perceive, in the above reflections, the strong necessity which exists, that he should, diligently, study the natural world, of which he is a tenant—availing himself of the labors of men of science, who have made it their business to explore this interesting department of human knowledge. If the great Newton was so conscious of his ignorance as to feel himself a child in knowledge "picking up shells on the shores of the great ocean of truth," how can the agriculturist rest so self-satisfied of his capacity for the duties of his calling, when, destitute of this knowledge so necessary to his success, he rudely invades the very domains of science, and works and slashes away among the laws, affinities and relations of the natural world, without pretending to understand them, and seeming almost unconscious of their very existence.—Such an individual, may, indeed, successfully avail himself, in some cases, of the experience and discoveries of others; but he will never originate an improvement himself, unless he blunders upon it by accident; and every step he deviates from the beaten way, being a reckless plunge in the dark, may bring him into conflict with some settled law of Nature, involving a combat not unlike a much-admired assault of other days upon a certain uncourteous wind-mill—a species of "adventure," without doubt, of no uncommon occurrence, in the agricultural world, at the present day. Of all men in this wide world, the farmer has the most need, and the most rational stimulus to become a reading, thinking, intelligent man. The being who created him, intended that he should diligently work with his head as well as with his hands. The former is, indeed, a labor-saving machine most grossly and unwisely neglected, and a total disuse of whose tremendous powers is a wilful and disgraceful erasure of those clear lines of distinction, which an all-wise Creator has drawn between intellectual man and the irrational races which participate in his animal nature.

EXTRACTS

From an address delivered before the Agricultural Society of Giles county, on 2nd July, 1838, *by* A. B. Estes, Esq.

Agriculture has been justly styled the body while the other professions have been denominated the members of the system—and though there may exist a mutual dependence between the several parts, it must be apparent to all that the body could exist much better without the members than they without the body. The Artizan in his workshop, the Merchant at his Counter, and the Lawyer in his library, are alike dependant upon the Farmer for the necessaries and comforts of life, and it is from his toil that those perpetual currents flow which add so liberally to the comfort, prosperity and wealth of the whole. How essential and proper is it then, that all should give their countenance to whatever tends to add strength and vigor to the body, knowing as they should know, that in the end the members will be reciprocally blest. I am persuaded that a just appreciation of the objects of our Society will call to its encouragement the patronage of that portion of the community which is alive to its own interest and advancement. We promise ourselves that it will not only tend to the dissemination of a *greater stock of information* upon various branches of Agriculture than we now possess, but also to the introduction and propagation of *better breeds of domestic animals* than we now have among us, and to the rearing of which our country is so well adapted.

There are those perhaps, who are ready to say that they *now* have a greater fund of information than they can well apply. This indeed, may be true, but it should not be forgotten that such further acquisitions may be made as can be applied, and with great advantage. We all, no doubt, have more information than we *do* turn to profitable account; indeed it would be almost anomalous if such were not the fact; for pursuing that wild pervisity of nature which seems to be inherent in him, we see man undermining the foundations of his own prosperity and good, and treading under foot those systems and that wisdom which are so eminently calculated to elevate and dignify him. We all know that "no soil, however rich, will be productive without culture," and the better the culture the more abundant the product, yet we seem dead to the force of these truths and act as though forgetful that the finger of Omnipotence still points to that page of holy inspiration whereon is recorded the heavy curse which man's disobedience invoked upon the earth—"that man should eat his bread in the sweat of his face." We are all ready to yield our hearty assent to that incontrovertible axiom of Political Economy which says that "wealth consists not in *matter* but in the *value* of matter," yet how very few among us follow the teachings of our own better judgments, and seek to add rather to the *value* than to the *quantum* of our matter. There is a great variety of objects, the value of which could be greatly enhanced by the judicious care and attention of the husbandman, and prominent in the list may be instanced *domestic animals*. From the noble and gallant horse to the humble and unpretending hog we see an almost astonishing enhancement in the value of those that are well bred—and what, it may be asked, has added so largely to their value?—the answer is at hand; *judicious breeding* and *generous feeding!*

Before I conclude the hasty remarks offered on the present occasion, permit me, with all due defference, to offer a word of advice to such as may be like myself, mere tyros in the science of Agriculture. Let us remember, gentlemen, that if we hope for benefits commensurate with our toils, we must have recourse to such lights as are calculated to lead us to the objects of our desire—that in the advancement we hope to achieve there is a deeper necessity for a development of *mind* than for an acquisition or augmentation of *matter*, for *capacious intellects* than for *sinewy* arms,—that mind, the great lever of the machinery of the world, is altogether indispensable to the attainment of the ends we aim at. If we can familiarise ourselves with the revelations and improvements of ages, and almost in as many hours as it has taken years in others, it would certainly be wisdom in us to make the acquisition—that this end could be partially attained, and our stock of information extensively augmented, *by patronizing papers devoted to the subject of agriculture*, few certainly can hesitate to believe. I know there are some who condemn and deny the utility of what they are pleased to term *book-farming*, but I hesitate not to declare my firm persuasion that while book-farming has been exercising a warning and fructifying influence upon the earth the short-sighted ignorance which has condemned it, and which is incapable of appreciating its benefits, has been improverishing and blighting its fertility.

HARVESTING OF CORN.

To the Editor.—As the season is approaching in which the farmers will commence the securing the abundant crop of corn with which a bountiful Providence has blessed our country, it may be pertinent to the occasion to offer a few remarks upon the best mode of harvesting the crop.

Our Virginia ancestors and those who think it wise to plant and cultivate and gather as our fathers have done, pursue the old method; about this time they gather the blades below the ears of corn—after they consider the corn to be ripe, they top the stalks and secure all of the fodder in stacks for winter use. In November they pull the corn and remove it to cribs, where it is husked out at leisure. This mode is rapidly yielding in the stock districts to that first introduced among the graziers on the south branch of the Potomac. The farmers in the northern and middle districts of Kentucky, and in the Scioto valley of Ohio, having generally adopted this latter mode; which is to cut the stalks, corn, fodder and all, and place them in shocks commonly embracing sixteen hills square.

I have seen the richest crops of many climates gathered, and there is no operation in husbandry so animating as that of cutting corn in the mode just mentioned. It is a most cheering prospect to see twenty acres of corn pass in one or two days to a condition in which it is prepared to keep in the field throughout the winter. This remark is predicated particularly upon the plan of riddling the squares, instead of cutting the whole square at once. It will readily occur to any observing mind, that as corn does not ripen with precise regularity, if the entire square is cut out at once, some of the corn will mould and sometimes even the fodder will be affected, if the cutting shall be followed by warm or wet weather. To avoid this contingency, some graziers commence with the process of riddling, that is, they select only such part of the sixteen hills square as may be ripe—go through the field in this way, and in ten days complete the cutting of the square. By this process several important advantages are obtained—the greatest amount of fodder is secured, consistantly with the paramount object of saving the corn, and a nucleus for the shock being formed by the first cutting in the square, the shock, becomes settled and stands better during the winter. In the rich counties of Clarke and Bourbon, they sometimes cut half of the square on one side and then in ten days finish it. Whilst many graziers in Fayette, Lincoln and Shelby, prefer the process of riddling.

In the course of October and November, these shocks are shucked out, the corn placed in cribs and two of the shocks placed together, or one placed upon the ground and two others put around it.

It is the opinion of practical farmers, that the practice of cutting corn in this mode secures the greatest amount of corn and fodder with the least expense, and is decidedly an improvement on the old Virginia plan, more especially when applied to the feeding of cattle or mules.—*Franklin Farmer.*

ON FEEDING WET LEAVES TO SILKWORMS.

Mr. George Fitch, of Bridgton, made an experiment last season, on feeding silk worms on wet leaves. A few days after they were hatched he divided the worms into two lots; one lot was fed wholly on dry leaves, the other was fed on dry or wet leaves as they happened to be according to the weather; and when leaves were dirty they were washed and given to this lot in a wet state. Those fed on leaves partly wet grew faster, and became larger, and spun a week sooner than those fed on dry leaves. It required 40 threads, before doubled, from the cocoons of those fed on dry leaves, to make thread of sewing silk of rather a large size; it took eighty threads of those fed on wet leave make a thread about the same size. The cocoons from wet leaves were the largest and heaviest; some of them had threads 800 yards in length. The length of the threads from the cocoons of those silk worms fed on dry leaves was not measured.

We publish those particulars as it has been considered necessary to have dry leave for silk worms and it has been recommended to pick leaves before a storm in order to have a supply of dry leaves on hand. A few years ago, there seemed to be, according to writers on the subject, a great deal of difficulty in managing silk worms and manufacturing silk. Close rooms, with stoves and thermometors to regulate the temperature, and dry leaves were considered indispensable; and several years practice, with good and *costly* instruction, and an expensive reel, in order to prepare the silk for sale in a raw state — Now, silk worms are kept in barns or sheds, without any artificial heat, and they suffer no more from cold than they do from heat. So much nicety as has been practiced in regard to their feed is not necesary.—[*Yankee Farmer.*

COMPOST MANURE.

The following is part of a communication to the New-England Farmer, from the pen of Hon. Wm. Claggett. Too much cannot be written or read on the subject which is discussed in this article. Yet, whilst almost every farmer is well aware of the achievements he could accomplish in growing heavy crops and enriching his lands by a liberal use of manure, how frequently do we hear him complaining that he cannot get a sufficiency of this invaluable article to answer his purposes. We venture to say that this deficiency is, in every instance, his own fault—the result of his own indolence or want of enterprise. The materials for the compost heap are, generally, of easy and abundant acquisition on every farm. A number of these materials are enumerated below; and many others will suggest themselves to the enterprising farmer who will take the trouble to look over his farm and through his woodlands with a scrutinizing eye. We do not see how the agriculture of this region is ever to be redeemed without the aid of compost manure. Many of our farms are so far exhausted that they will scarcely produce clover, and such soil assuredly contains but little pabulum upon which lime could advantageously act. Neither can this desolation be repaired, but very partially, by horse-litter or other animal manures, for the evil is too wide-spread to be met by resources so limited. As a cheap, practicable, powerful, certain and speedy means of improving our exhausted lands, we can think of nothing which promises so much as compost manure; and we do most cordially adopt the sentiment which commences the extract below, as emphatically applicable to the location of East Tennessee and some contiguous regions. ED. TEN. FARM.

After much reflection upon the subject, we are fully convinced, that the best method to enrich a farm is to make COMPOST MANURE. By the mixture of stable and mineral manures with the various kinds of vegetable substances within the farmer's reach which can be decomposed, we can have not only a much larger quantity of manure, but the whole substance of the stable manure is thereby saved. Lime, gypsum, ashes, &c. acting as solvents, added to the compound, are found to be of great benefit. Compost thus made is better to spread and harrow in, in the spring, on land ploughed in the fall or at any other time, than fresh or long manure. Every farmer can find materials for the compost on his own farm, although some have advantages superior to others. A due regard to future profit will prompt him to deposit in his cattle and pig yards or in heaps in the field, all kinds of vegetable or other substances within his reach, which will decompose. Much may be obtained from the shores of rivers, bays or the sea; from the forest, such as leaves and the decayed substance of trees; from the scrapings of the roads and house-yards; but especially from the swamps, bogs, and lowest places of the farm. The turf and peat should not be neglected. The grasses and weeds, which grow in water or on dry land, will yield more food by being gathered in their green state into heaps to undergo fermentation. For this purpose in some places, sea weeds are drawn up by a well contrived machine into boats to be conveyed to the heaps. Most farmers can obtain an ample supply of the black, rich, fresh mud or loam. Converting large quantities of such mud into compost, and thoroughly mixing it in the soil of the rising grounds, will ultimately render any farm fertile. Such mud is composed chiefly of decomposed vegetable matter, washed from the hills or conveyed by water courses to the swamps and bog-holes. It is much preferable to salt mud.—But salt mud taken from the heads of creeks, &c. is better than such as is taken from the main shore. Salt mud must undergo a change and part with a portion of its saltness, before it can be fit to nourish such plants or grasses as will not vegetate in salt marshes. That from the muscle beds is valuable. Oyster and clam shells pulverized, and perhaps all marine shells, lime being the chief ingredient, are highly useful spread upon high or sandy lands. But salt mud should remain in the compost heap about a year previous to being applied to the soil. Of all kinds, the BONE manure, ground or pulverized, doubtless affords the greatest nutriment. This is well understood in Europe, whither several cargoes of bones have been exported from the United States. We are glad to learn that mills are constructed here to prepare bones for our own soil. Night soil is the next best manure, which no farmer ought to neglect to mix with a large portion of sand or earthy materials and convey to his fields.

The diligent husbandman, who uses his best efforts to fertilize his lands by procuring an abundant supply of compost or other manures, cannot fail in the end, to have a rich reward for his labors. To enrich the exhausted soil of a large farm may require from six to ten years—but the length of time should be no discouragement to persevering efforts.

No situation in life is attended with a greater share of happiness and real independence, than that of the industrious farmer enjoying the luxuries and blessings of a farm in a high state of cultivation. On the other hand,

miserable is the condition of the man who may labor hard upon a poor, exhausted and barren tract of land, and who is ignorant of, or neglects the means for its improvement.

It is also highly important that barn-yards should be excavated to prevent the richest portion of the manure from being washed away. And to preserve moisture in dry seasons, and also to water the cattle at all seasons, water should be conducted by pipes or otherwise to the yard.

Another method to promote vegetation is to mix coarse sand or gravel with a clay soil, to render it porous, and prevent its baking hard like a brick in the warm drying seasons. On such a soil, a cart load of sand is worth as much as an equal quantity of manure. And clay, marl or black mud, conveyed on to sandy land, and mixed in, is equally beneficial. The fact is well established, that the mixture of different soils of all kinds, promotes the vegetable growth.

In connection with this subject, it was our intention to make a few remarks going to show the utility of deep, as well as frequent ploughing, in order to derive the most advantage from manures, and obtain the largest products. But our suggestions are already extended beyond our prescribed limits. It is hoped, however, that in this enlightened age, every intelligent farmer gives the preference to a deep, rich and mellow soil, as being most favorable to imbibe and retain moisture, and as affording more space for the roots of plants, often extending several feet from the stalk, and the minute and invisible fibres, projecting from the ends of the roots in quest of food. Some of the leading ideas now advanced have doubtless, often before been communicated to the public. As our object is agricultural improvement by enforcing correct theories, no apology is offered for advocating old doctrines, which are founded in truth.

W. CLAGGETT.

Portsmouth, June 25.

From the Farmers Cabinet.

IMPORTED STOCK.

SIR,—Intending to spend an evening with my neighbor Simmons, I took with me the Cabinet, and read from it the accounts of sales of improved cattle. On asking him what he thought of the prices which they brought, he replied, "Fudge! I think with the great man in England, I forget his name, *that all breed goes in at the mouth*, and that the blind man was right, when, on hearing some one exclaim, there is a beautiful horse! replied, *then I am sure he is very fat!* Now there is my Bull, which people are coming far and near to see, and to talk over his fine *points*, and which gained the premium at the agricultural meeting—did any of you think him such a beauty when I bought him at a year old for $12, thin as a split rail, and being nothing but *points* from head to tail! see what breed he now exhibits! all which, I am sure, has gone in at the mouth." Now, my good friend, said I, you do not do either yourself or the animal justice. I was at your elbow when you bought him, and overheard a conversation which passed between *you and yourself* in a whisper, while running over these very *points*, which you now affect to ridicule, finishing with the remark, "with care and good keep he'll make a splendid animal." Now tell me, would you have depended upon *keep* alone, if he had been saddle-backed, crupper-rumped, cat-ham'd, knock-kneed, slab-sided, buffalo-necked, pig-eyed,—"Stop," cried he, "I am convinced, and if you will divide the honors, with me, I will acknowledge that *one half breed and one half feed's the thing we need.*" To this I was compelled to consent, for to speak candidly, I also had been convinced of the truth of his quaint aphorism, much as it militated against my love of high pedigree. So we agreed that blood and bone require a good coat of flesh to bring them to the standard of Hogarth's line of beauty; and more than this, that, like charity, it will hide a multitude of imperfections.

AN OLD FARMER.

CHEESE FROM POTATOES.

Cheese of extremely fine quality is said to be made in Thuringia and Saxony as follows: Boil a quantity of potatoes, white ones are preferable, and after becoming cool, peel and reduce them to pulp, either by means of a grater or mortar. To 5 pounds of this pulp which ought to be as equal as possible, add a pound of sour milk, and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together, and the mixture covered up and allowed to lie three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets, when the superfluous moisture is allowed to escape. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large pots and vessels, where they must remain for 15 days. The older these cheeses are the more their quality improves. A better kind is made in the same way, by mixing four parts of potatoes with two of curdled milk; and a still better kind, by blending two of potato and four parts of milk.—*Cultivator.*

We insert the following lucid directions for the construction of Drill Barrows for the benefit of such of our readers as have engaged in the root culture, or intend to do so another season. The leisure hours of the ensuing winter, might not be unprofitably employed by the ingenious farmer in trying his hand at a turnip drill upon the plan detailed below.

TURNIP DRILLS.

The expense or difficulty of procuring good drilling machines, induces many to sow their turnips broadcast, and thus in some degree to diminish the crop, by the want of evenness or regularity which attends broadcast sowing. Others, with considerable labor, drill all their turnips by hand, without the assistance of a machine. In this case, the most tedious part of the operation is dropping the seeds evenly. Where hand drilling becomes necessary, this part of the work may be greatly facilitated by a method described in a former volume of the Genesee Farmer. A hole is made in the bottom of a tin cup, of just such size as to allow the seeds to pass freely through when it is shaken; this cup is fastened to the lower end of a wooden rod about two and a half feet long which serves as a handle, and the operator passes along the drill with an even pace, shaking the cup constantly and thus dropping the seeds evenly and expeditiously. The disadvantages are, that it is requisite to draw a furrow previously and afterwards to cover with a hoe. If the land is well prepared, several furrows may be drawn at once by means of a horse attached to an instrument for the purpose, somewhat resembling a large heavy rake head, with short blunt teeth. The teeth of a cultivator, inserted into such an instrument, are still better. In this way a man may plant from one quarter to one half an acre a day, the quantity varying with the distance of the drills from each. But with a good drilling machine, he may sow and cover the seeds equally well with one tenth of the time and labor.

Many entirely neglect the culture of turneps from the difficulty of procuring suitable drills; and on the other hand, this difficulty is owing in a great measure to the very limited extent to which they have been cultivated. Attention has not been sufficiently directed to their construction. Nearly all the patent machines which have hitherto been offered for sale, without possessing any very decided and exclusive advantage, or any thing truly valuable but what was known long ago, have been offered at unreasonable high prices. It is true there is always an advantage in purchasing implements and machines ready made, as when made by the quantity they can be furnished much cheaper; but a turnip drill, sufficiently good, need not in any case to cost more than two or three dollars. A good mechanic can easily make one for this sum. To enable the farmer if necessary to contrive and construct one for himself or under his own direction, the following imperfect suggestions are furnished.

Drills, for sowing turnips, are driven by the hand, and sow one row at a time. They resemble in form a light wheelbarrow, being pushed before the operator. As but little strength is required, and as lightness is indispensable to ease in working, the circumference of the wheel may be of stiff hoop iron merely, and kept to its circular shape by the usual number of spokes from the centre.—The contrivance for dropping and covering formerly consisted of three parts, one for ploughing the furrow, a second for dropping, and a third for covering the seed. These parts are kept seperate in some drills now constructed. But the most simple contrivance is where these three parts are united. This is effected by making the dropper, or hollow wooden piece through which the seed descends to the earth, similar in shape to the coulter of a plough. Two or three inches of the lower extremity runs in the earth, and is cased with sheet iron, so as to be more easily pushed forward through the soil. This, being open at the bottom and behind for an inch or two upwards, suffers the seed to pass freely out, below the surface of the earth, and as soon as the dropper passes, the earth falls upon the seed and covers it. The depth of planting is regulated by the operator by means of the handles of the drill. Most drills both in England and in this country are now constructed with these three parts thus combined.

A contrivance for more completely covering the seed consists in adding several short chains to the drill, which by dragging after it upon the seed, effectually rake them in.—Unlike a toothed harrow, these chains do not become obstructed by sticks, straw, &c.

In most drills, the dropper immediately follows the wheel; but in some it preceeds it, the wheel being made broad serves as a roller to press the soil upon the newly sown seed.

The chief difference in drills, that which constitutes the chief variation in the different patents, and which is still least perfected, is the contrivance for dropping the seeds evenly from the hopper. In one of the sim-

plest, the vessel for holding the seed, is a short cylinder with a horizontal axis, made of sheet tin, and with a number of holes in its circumference for the seed to pass through; this cylinder is kept constantly revolving by the motion of the drill. An improvement in this, consists in making the seed box of the shape of a very short cylinder terminated at each end by a cone; and the dropping part consists of a separate ring or short open cylinder of tin, sliding closely on the cylindrical part of the seed box. Several rings, with holes of different sizes, for different kinds of seed, may be thus used on the same machine. Rotary motion is given to this cylinder in two ways. In one the machine has two wheels, the seed box being placed on the axle between them and revolving with them. This is recommended for its great simplicity. In the other, a strap passes from a small wheel on the axle of the main wheel, to another wheel on the axle of the seed box.—The motion of the seed box may be increased or diminished by varying the size of the strap wheels. This contrivance is well adapted to sowing all kinds of round smooth seed, as turnips, peas, &c.

In another contrivance, a circular brush, kept constantly revolving, sweeps against the seed holes, and keeps them from becoming clogged by driving the seed through.—In Robbin's planting machine, this principle is modified by substituting a snapping wire spring for the brush. This is adapted to irregularly shaped seeds, as mangel wurtzel and corn. But is liable to get out of order. A simple and certain method of throwing out these seeds evenly, is yet a desideratum.

J. J. T.

OUR CONDITION.

"With the hardiest and most enteprising population on the globe, and a soil unequalled in fertility, we have been so idle, or such improvident cultivators, as to be compelled to depend on other nations for bread. Politics, and trade, and the mysteries of banking, and the haste to be rich and the speculations in stocks and in western lands, have employed thousands, we might say millions, who would have been more honorably, and it seems likely to turn out more profitably employed, in following the plough, or in wielding the axe and hoe."—*Gen. Farmer.*

Men have sought too much to live by the labors of *others*, and not by their *own* industry. They have built on foundations of sand; and now that the rains fall, and storm come, and beat upon their castles, they tumble into ruins. Industry is the only sure foundation, at least for the farmer and mechanic, to build upon.

The moisture in the soil influences its temperature; and the manner in which it is distributed through, or combined with, the earthly materials, is of great importance to the nutriment of the plant. If water is too strongly attracted by the earths, [as by clay,] it will not be absorbed by the roots of plants; if it is in too great quanty, or too loosely united to them, [as in sands,] it tends to injure or destroy the fibrous parts of the roots.—*Davy.* Thus good soils contain clay, sand and lime.

Absorbent properties of soils.—The power of the soil to absorb water, by cohesive atraction, depends in a great measure upon the state of division of its parts; the more divided they are, the greater is their absorbent power.—*Ib.* Hence the benefit of frequently pulverizing the surface among hoed or drilled crops, of thorough ploughing, and of pulverizing with the harrow and roller, to avert the effects of drought.

The power of soils to absorb moisture from air, is much connected with fertility.—when the power is great, [as in those that have a due mixture of sand, finely divided clay, and carbonate of lime, with some humus and which are kept so loose and light as to be permeable to atmospheric air,] the plant is supplied with moisture in dry seasons; and the effect of evaporation in the day is counteracted by the absorption of aqueous vapor from the atmosphere, by the interior parts of the soil during the day, and by both the exterior and interior during the night.—*Davy.*

TO PRESERVE NAILS FROM RUSTING.

"I beg to communicate a little valuable information to those who may use nails for fastening the wall trees. I use cast nails about an inch and a quarter long, and heat them pretty hot in a fire shovel over the fire but not red, and then drop them into a glazed vessel containing train oil. They absorb a good deal of oil and thus prepared never become rusty, and will last many years."

Mag. of Domes. Econ.

Would not the preparation of cut or wrought nails used in making board fences, or in any place where there is considerable exposure to the weather, in the manner recommended above be a decided improvement.—*Genesee Far.*

HINTS FOR PREVENTION OF DISORDERS IN HORSES.

Chiefly taken from Messrs. Clark & White's valuable Treatise on Horses.

STABLES.

Stables should be lofty, light and airy, and should never contain more than six or eight horses. They are in general kept too close and hot.

Too much clothing also is usually put upon the horses, which thus become so tender, that they catch cold upon every slight exposure to a cool air.

The doors and windows of stables should be thrown open when the horses are out, but care must be taken that a cold current of air does not immediately blow upon them when in the stable, particularly if they are heated.

It is a bad practice to allow horses to stand upon litter in the day time, except they are unwell or fatigued.

FOOD.

The quantity and quality of a horse's food should invariably be regulated by the exercise and fatigue he has undergone; high feeding, without proportionate work, produces half the disorders to which horses are subject.

Good hay is of much consequence to horses engaged in active exercises; but it should be given in small quantities during the day; and when owing to bad weather, the horses cannot be exercised, they should be stinted both in their hay and corn; and a bundle or two of clean wheat straw may be put before them. All grain given to horses, would be more nutritive if bruised in a mill and mixed occasionally with chopped straw. Carrots are a most wholsome food, and of all roots, rank next to corn in point of nourishment.—They are particularly serviceable when a horse's wind is affected.

When horses are first taken from grass they should be gradually brought to a dry diet by giving them carrots, lucern, bran mashes, &c. with their hay. After a few days a small quantity of oats may be given, and the feed increased by degrees till they come to their full allowance. They should likewise be put into a cool stable, and have plenty of walking exercise. If such precautions were attended to, a great saving might be made, both of physic, and the horse's constitutions.

WATER.

Pond water, if it lie on a clay bottom and be sweet, agrees best with horses; hard water may be improved by throwing some chalk or clay into it, and exposing it in cisterns to the open air.

It is proper to let the water, intended for the horses, stand for some hours in pails in the stables before it is used.

Water should be offered to horses frequently; they would then never drink large quantities of it at a time, which is particularly hurtful to them when heated by exercise. It is a good and safe plan when travelling, &c. always to mix hot water enough with their cold to take off the chill.

EXERCISE.

A horse's exercise should be proportioned to his strength, manner of feeding, and the labor required of him. He ought, however, to have at least two hours of daily exercise.

Horses should not be ridden fast after having been newly fed and watered. A fat horse requires a long course of moderate exercise, before he can safely be put to trot, which is violent.

It should be a general rule to ride a horse slowly at the beginning of a stage; afterwards increase the pace, and slacken it again a mile or two before the end of it, so as to bring him tolerably cool into the stable.

If horses come in very warm, they should be walked about gradually till cool, their feet should then be picked, and all dirt and gravel carefully washed out. In hot weather, washing their legs is proper, but they should always be well rubbed afterwards. In winter, cold water is injurious to the heels, and apt to bring on swelling and the grease.

Horses should on no account be permitted to stand uncovered in the stable, much less at the stable doors after being much heated, except the weather be very warm. Road horses should in the middle of a long stage have half a pail of water mixed with a little oatmeal; and on a journey, if no other corn but what is soft and new can be procured, oatmeal just moistened with water or some coarse bread, should be given in preference to such corn, which is extremely unwholesome. If a horse grow costive, let him have some mashes of scalded bran or malt. If he have any difficulty in staleing only, an ounce of nitre may be given in his food for a few nights.

Should he be seized with a violent fit of the gripes, let him be bled, back-raked, and have a glyster of three or four quarts of water gruel mixed with eight ounces of glauber or common salt.

The best instrument for giving a glyster is an ox bladder, that will hold two or three

quarts, tied to the end of a wooden pipe about fourteen inches long, one inch and a half diameter where the bag is tied, and of a gradual taper to the extremity where the thickness should suddenly increase, and be rounded off at the point, and made as smooth as possible. The hole through the pipe may be made sufficiently large to admit the end of a common funnel for pouring the liquor into the bag; no other force is requisite to throw it up, than the holding the bag a little higher than the level of the pipe. If in consequence of violent inflammation and pain, and opiates should be necessary, a table spoonful of laudanum may be given in a pint of water.

Should a horse be touched in his wind, be very careful that he has only moderate quantities of food and water at a time. Two spoonfuls of tar mixed with the yolk of an egg given in a morning fasting will be of great service to him when travelling. In hot dry weather, it is useful to stop horse's feet at night with a mixture of soft clay and cow dung, and to moisten them frequently with water.

FRICTION.

The currying, brushing, and rubbing down horses is of great importance, not only to their coats, but also to their general health; when these operations are neglected, or slightly preformed, an obstruction takes place in the pores of the skin producing mange, &c. and the hair instead of being smooth and shining, stares, and stands on end. Nothing tends so much to prevent grease and swelling of the legs, as frequent hard rubbing and carefully cleaning the heels.

TRIMMING.

The ears of horses are covered with a short down in the inside, mixed with large hairs, to prevent cold air, rain, dust and flies from hurting the internal ear. The trimming therefore this part, is very prejudicial to the horse.

THE MILK SICKNESS, which has created so much alarm in the Western States, within a few months, seems to be a dreadful malady and peculiar to that section of the country, and the world, if the following description of its character be correct, which is copied from the Danbury Herald of 1833, when this sickness was very fatal in the west. It is an extract of a letter dated Vincennes, Indiana July 11.

"At Logansport, on the banks of the Wabash, I was cautioned by an elderly lady against using either milk, butter or beef, on my way to Vincennes. As a reason for her caution, she informed me that the milk sickness was common in this State. I had heard of it before, but knew little of it. She informed me that very many deaths occurred annually by this dreadful malady. There is a difference of opinion as to the cause that produces it; but the general opinion is that it is occasioned by the yellow oxyd or arsenic in the low ground and woodland, and particularly near the Wabash river, and that some weed, (yet unknown) imbibes the poison, and when eaten by cattle, causes them to quiver, stagger and die within a few hours. If cows eat it, the milk is poisened, or butter that is made from the milk; and is also as sure death to those who use the milk or butter, as it is to the animal that eats the weed. Great care is taken to bury such cattle as die with it; for if dogs, &c. eat their flesh, they share the same fate, and it operates upon them as violently as upon the creature that was first affected with it. The butcher uniformly, in this State runs the victim of his knife a mile, to heat the blood, and if it has eaten the weed, it will at once on stopping, quiver and shake; if it does not, it is considered safe to butcher, and this is the uniform test, even when beef cattle show no signs of having eat the weed. Indiana is not alone in this misfortune; there have been many cases in some parts of Ohio, and south of St. Louis and other of the South-western States. I have seen many farmers with comfortable buildings and improvements entirely abandoned, and their owners fled into other quarters to avoid the dreadful curse. And yet I confess I have never seen any section or country superior in soil to the land adjoining the Wabash, and this is the only objection to it."

YEAST.

Boil twelve clean washed, middle sized potatoes; and at the same time, boil in another vessel, a handful of hops in a quart of water; peel and mash the potatoes fine, pour part of the hop water, while hot, upon the potatoes, and mix them well; then add the remainder of the hop water, a spoonful of sugar; beat all well, add a small portion of leaven to bring on the fermentation, and set in a cool place. All the utensils must be scalded every time they are used, and washed perfectly clean. One tea-cup full of the above potatoe yeast, will answer for two quarts of flour.

Genesse Farmer.

TO DAIRY WOMEN.

The following extracts are from a statement first published in the Cultivator, signed by twenty-four dealers in butter and cheese, and addressed particularly to the manufacturers of these articles in the Middle and Western States.—*Cheshire Farmer.*

Of Cheese.—In all cases, the milk and rennet should be perfectly sweet; as much of the animal heat should be evaporated from the milk as time will admit; when the curd is perfectly produced, break it up very fine, cook it well, but do not heat it so much as to start the oil in the curd; season it with clean fine salt, pure from lime; put the cheese in the press cool; press it hard, in order to extract all the whey from the middle before the outside closes tight, continue to press for two days; from the press put a dry cloth over it for a few hours until a rhind is formed—then put on Annatto, dissolved in strong ley: cover again with cloth until next day; after the cloth is removed, put on a thick strong coat of melted bees-wax and lard, or butter; get a bright smooth surface and keep one, by constant rubbing and turning, until the cheese is perfectly cured. When put in the casks, let it always be done in cool dry weather. All cheese should be slightly colored with Annatto in the milk, and such as do not exceed fifty lbs. in weight, should be made a bright orange color—cheese of this description being generally in good demand in the southern markets. Finally there should never be any late cheese. In no case should cheese be sent to market made after the 15th day of September; nor should it be sent even thus late, unless the utmost pains is taken with it, and unless well cured by fire. It is of the greatest importance to the dairying interest, that these rules, in regard to late cheese, be strictly conformed to; for this kind of cheese not only destroys itself and greatly injures the market for a good article at the present time, but should the practice of making and sending it be persisted in, it will eventually destroy the business.—To prevent any loss to the farmer, the undersigned would advise them to make butter after the 15th of September. Butter made after this time always commanding a fair price. * * * *

Of Butter.—In all cases where it is made from cream, it should be churned before the delicious flavor is lost, or any bad flavor is induced; avoid too much heat in the process, as this causes the butter to be soft, and of fine grain, bordering on a waxy character; never fail to extract every particle of milk before it is laid down, season it with rectified fine salt, or ground solar salt, and work in no more of it than will be entirely dissolved—where any of it is left undissolved, it destroys that delicate rosy flavor which renders the article most desirable, and its value diminishes in proportion to the excess of salt—this being one of the greatest objections to western butter.

An excellent bread and butter pudding.—Slice bread with butter, and lay it in a dish with currants or chopped raisins between each layer; pour over an unboiled custard, and spice it to suit the taste, at least two hours before it is to be baked.—*Gen. Far.*

It is said to be a curious fact that no insect whatever, but the silk worm feeds upon the mulberry tree. Various catterpillars have been upon these leaves, but they have always been found to reject them. Even the aphides, some species of which are found on every other plant, have never been discovered on the mulberry.

Whatever be your condition or calling in life, keep in view the whole of your existence. Act not for the little span of time allotted you in this world, but act for eternity.

Payments for the Tennessee Farmer, from the 28th July to the 30th of August, 1838.

M. Lowe, 3; T. McCracken, 1; G. Patterson, 5; R. Easterly, 2,75; B. Seewell, 3; Col. G. T. Gillespie, 3; W. Caldwell, 1; Col. J. A. Jones, 3; J. Oliver, 2; J. Reed, 1; R. Evans, 1; M. Smith, 2; W. Smith, jr., 1; G. Williams, 1; S. Grigsby, 1, J. Postlethwaite, 4,50; J. Reed, 2; Wm. Brooks, 1,50; J. J. Worsham, 1,50; E. Woodward, 1,50; R. Stuart, 1; N. Hobson, 4; P. Davis, 1; M. R. Hughs, 2; Capt. J. O. Hava, 1; Dr. C. H. Webb, 1; E. Pain, 2; E. Ramsowers, 1; D. B. Friend, 1; P. M. Miller, 3; J. Thomas, 5,50; E. H. Foster, 5,50; M. W. Brown, 5,50; L. Joslin, 4,50; R. Woods, 4,50; W. Nichols, 4,50; G. M. Fogg, 4,50; B. Litton, 5,50; Hon. J. Catron, 4; J. T. Dwyson, 4; J. P. Erwin, 4; R. Gibson, 4; W. Williams, 2,50; Gov. Cannon, 2,50; W. H. Philips, 2,50; J. H. Clapton, 2,50; S. Watson, 1; J. Gingray, 1; W. W. Coleman, 1; A. C. Hamilton, 1; J. M. Sharp, 1; D. G. Shepherd, 4; J. Brown, 1; A. Anderson, 1,50; F. Anderson, 1,50; J. Rogan, 3; Capt. E. Smart, 4; Rev. W. N. R. Gracey, 1; J. N. Poston, 2; W. M. Irvin, 50c; A. M. Williams, 1; Thos. Jones, 1; Wm. Moore, 1; Jno. W. Jones, 1; S. Shaw, 1; N. K. Jones, 1; K. Jones, 1; J. Baskerville, 1; Wm. H. Ivy, 1; J. M. Lassiter, 50c; M. Bright, 3; J. W. Trundle, 1; Judge Caruthers, 1; N. Ward, 1; G. Gregory, 1; S. D. Bowman, 4; W. Johnson, 1; Col. R. M. Burton, 2, 50; T. Munford, 2,50; Capt. O. Gordon, 2,50; J. C. Jones, 2,50; Gen. P. Anderson, 2,50; W. L. Martin, 1; R. L. Caruthers, 1.

Printed for the Publisher at the Sentinel Office.